

it maintains the NPL as the list of those sites. Sites on the NPL may be the subject of Fund-financed remedial actions. Section 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP, 40 CFR 300.425(e)(3), states that Fund-financed actions may be taken at sites deleted from the NPL in the unlikely event that conditions at the site warrant such action. Deletion of a site from the NPL does not affect responsible party liability or impede EPA efforts to recover costs associated with response efforts.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 300

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Chemicals, Hazardous substances, Hazardous waste, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Superfund, Water pollution control, Water supply.

Dated: January 2, 2004.

Laura Yoshii,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 9.

■ For the reasons set out in the preamble, 40 CFR part 300 is amended as follows:

PART 300—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 300 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1321(c)(2); 42 U.S.C. 9601–9657; E.O. 12777, 56 FR 54757, 3 CFR 1991 Comp., p. 351; E.O. 12580, 52 FR 2923, 3 CFR 1987 Comp., p. 193.

■ 2. Table 1 of Appendix B to part 300 is amended by revising the entry for “Del Monte Corp.(Oahu Plantation)” to read as follows:

Appendix B—[Amended]

TABLE 1.—GENERAL SUPERFUND SECTION

State	Site name	City/county	Notes ¹
HI	Del Monte Corp. (Oahu Plantation)	Honolulu County	P

¹ A = Based on issuance of health advisory by Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (if scored, HRS score need not be ≤28.50). P= Sites with partial deletion(s).

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[FR Doc. 04–558 Filed 1–12–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 721

[OPPT–2003–0031; FRL–7320–1]

RIN 2070–AB27

Revocation of Significant New Uses of Certain Chemical Substances

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is revoking significant new use rules (SNURs) for four substances promulgated under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) based on new data. Based on the new data the Agency no longer finds that activities not described in the corresponding TSCA section 5(e) consent orders or premanufacture notices (PMN) for these chemical substances may result in significant changes in human or environmental exposure.

DATES: This final rule is effective on February 12, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *For general information contact:* Barbara Cunningham, Director, Environmental Assistance Division (7408M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number:

(202) 554–1404; e-mail address: *TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov*.

For technical information contact: James Alwood, Chemical Control Division (7405M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: 202 564–8974; e-mail address: *alwood.jim@epa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you manufacture, import, process, or use the chemical substances contained in this revocation. Potentially affected entities may include, but are not limited to:

- Chemical manufacturers (NAICS 325), e.g., persons manufacturing, importing, processing, or using chemicals for commercial purposes.
- Petroleum and coal product industries (NAICS 324), e.g., persons manufacturing, importing, processing, or using chemicals for commercial purposes.

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in this unit could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether this action might apply to certain entities. To determine whether you or your business may be affected by this action, you should carefully

examine the applicability provisions in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 40 CFR 721.5. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the technical person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

B. How Can I Get Copies of this Document and Other Related Information?

1. *Docket.* EPA has established an official public docket for this action under docket identification (ID) number OPPT–2003–0031. The official public docket consists of the documents specifically referenced in this action, any public comments received, and other information related to this action. Although a part of the official docket, the public docket does not include Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. The official public docket is the collection of materials that is available for public viewing at the EPA Docket Center, Rm. B102-Reading Room, EPA West, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC. The EPA Docket Center is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The EPA Docket Center Reading Room telephone number is (202) 566–1744 and the telephone number for the OPPT Docket, which is located in EPA Docket Center, is (202) 566–0280.

2. *Electronic access.* You may access this **Federal Register** document electronically through the EPA Internet under the “**Federal Register**” listings at

<http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/A> frequently updated electronic version of 40 CFR part 721 is available at http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/cfrhtml_00/Title_40/40cfr721_00.html, a beta site currently under development.

An electronic version of the public docket is available through EPA's electronic public docket and comment system, EPA Dockets. You may use EPA Dockets at <http://www.epa.gov/edocket/> to submit or view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the official public docket, and to access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. Although not all docket materials may be available electronically, you may still access any of the publicly available docket materials through the docket facility identified in Unit I.B.1. Once in the system, select "search," then key in the appropriate docket identification number.

II. Background

A. What Action is the Agency Taking?

The Agency proposed the revocation of these SNURs in the **Federal Register** of September 20, 2002 (67 FR 59233) (FRL-7181-1). The background and reasons for the revocation of each individual SNUR are set forth in the preamble to the proposed revocation. The comment period closed on October 21, 2002. EPA received no comments regarding the proposed revocation of the SNURs. Therefore, EPA is revoking these rules.

B. What is the Agency's Authority for Taking this Action?

Section 5(a)(2) of TSCA (15 U.S.C. 2604(a)(2)) authorizes EPA to determine that a use of a chemical substance is a "significant new use." EPA must make this determination by rule after considering all relevant factors, including those listed in section 5(a)(2) of TSCA. Once EPA determines that a use of a chemical substance is a significant new use, section 5(a)(1)(B) of TSCA requires persons to submit a notice to EPA at least 90 days before they manufacture, import, or process the substance for that use. The mechanism for reporting under this requirement is established under 40 CFR 721.5.

During review of the PMNs submitted for the chemical substances that are the subject of this revocation, EPA concluded that regulation was warranted based on available information that indicated activities not described in the TSCA section 5(e) consent order or PMN might result in significant changes in human or environmental exposure as described in

section 5(a)(2) of TSCA. Based on these findings, SNURs were promulgated.

EPA has revoked the TSCA section 5(e) consent orders that are the basis for these SNURs and no longer finds that activities other than those described in the TSCA section 5(e) consent orders or PMN may result in significant changes in human or environmental exposure. The revocation of SNUR provisions for these substances is consistent with the findings set forth in the preamble to the proposed revocation of each individual SNUR.

Therefore, EPA is revoking the SNUR provisions for these chemical substances. When this revocation becomes final, EPA will no longer require notice of intent to manufacture, import, or process these substances. In addition, export notification under section 12(b) of TSCA will no longer be required.

III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This rule revokes or eliminates an existing regulatory requirement and does not contain any new or amended requirements. As such, the Agency has determined that this SNUR revocation will not have any adverse impacts, economic or otherwise.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of regulatory actions from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled *Regulatory Planning and Review* (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). This rule does not contain any information collections subject to approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* Since this rule eliminates a reporting requirement, the Agency certifies pursuant to section 605(b) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), that this SNUR revocation will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

For the same reasons, this action does not require any action under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Public Law 104-4). This rule has neither Federalism implications, because it will not have substantial direct effects on States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132, entitled *Federalism* (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), nor tribal implications, because it will not have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian Tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the

distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, as specified in Executive Order 13175, entitled *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* (59 FR 22951, November 6, 2000).

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045, entitled *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because this is not an economically significant regulatory action as defined under Executive Order 12866, and it does not address environmental health or safety risks disproportionately affecting children. It is not subject to Executive Order 13211, entitled *Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use* (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001), because this action is not expected to affect energy supply, distribution, or use. Because this action does not involve any technical standards, section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (NTTAA), Public Law 104-113, section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note), does not apply to this action. This action does not involve special considerations of environmental justice related issues as required by Executive Order 12898, entitled *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

IV. Congressional Review Act

The Congressional Review Act (CRA), 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the Agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. This rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 721

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Hazardous substances, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: December 19, 2003.

Charles M. Auer,

Director, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

■ Therefore, 40 CFR part 721 is amended as follows:

PART 721—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 721 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2604, 2607, and 2625(c).

§§ 721.1710, 721.4200, 721.4240, and 721.4466 [Removed]

■ 2. By removing §§ 721.1710, 721.4200, 721.4240, and 721.4466.

[FR Doc. 04–709 Filed 1–12–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**48 CFR Parts 202, 232, and 252****Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Technical Amendments**

AGENCY: Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: DoD is making technical amendments to the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement to update activity names and Internet addresses.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 13, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Michele Peterson, Defense Acquisition Regulations Council, OUSD(AT&L)DPAP(DAR), IMD 3C132, 3062 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–3062. Telephone (703) 602–0311; facsimile (703) 602–0350.

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 202, 232, and 252

Government procurement.

Michele P. Peterson,

Executive Editor, Defense Acquisition Regulations Council.

■ Therefore, 48 CFR Parts 202, 232, and 252 are amended as follows:

■ 1. The authority citation for 48 CFR Parts 202, 232, and 252 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 41 U.S.C. 421 and 48 CFR Chapter 1.

PART 202—DEFINITIONS OF WORDS AND TERMS**§ 202.101 [Amended]**

■ 2. Section 202.101 is amended in the definition of “Contracting activity”, under the heading “DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY”, by removing “Office of the Executive Director, Logistics Policy and Acquisition Management” and adding in its place “Office of the Deputy Director, Logistics Operations”.

PART 232—CONTRACT FINANCING**232.7003 [Amended]**

■ 3. Section 232.7003 is amended in paragraph (a)(1), in the parenthetical, by removing “<https://rmb.ogden.disa.mil>” and adding in its place “<https://wawf.eb.mil>”.

PART 252—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES**252.232–7003 [Amended]**

■ 4. Section 252.232–7003 is amended as follows:

■ a. By revising the clause date to read “(JAN 2004)”;

■ b. In paragraph (b)(1) by removing “<https://rmb.ogden.disa.mil>” and adding in its place “<https://wawf.eb.mil>”.

[FR Doc. 04–567 Filed 1–12–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–08–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**48 CFR Parts 212, 213, 225, and 252**

[DFARS Case 2003–D088]

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Free Trade Agreements—Chile and Singapore

AGENCY: Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Interim rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: DoD has issued an interim rule amending the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement to implement new Free Trade Agreements with Chile and Singapore, as approved by Congress in the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act and the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act. The new Free Trade Agreements waive the applicability of the Buy American Act for some foreign supplies and construction materials from Chile and Singapore, and specify procurement procedures designed to ensure fairness.

DATES: *Effective date:* January 13, 2004.

Comment date: Comments on the interim rule should be submitted to the address shown below on or before March 15, 2004, to be considered in the formation of the final rule.

ADDRESSES: Respondents may submit comments via the Internet at <http://emissary.acq.osd.mil/dar/dfars.nsf/pubcom>. As an alternative, respondents may e-mail comments to: dfars@osd.mil. Please cite DFARS Case 2003–D088 in the subject line of e-mailed comments.

Respondents that cannot submit comments using either of the above

methods may submit comments to: Defense Acquisition Regulations Council, Attn: Ms. Amy Williams, OUSD(AT&L)DPAP(DAR), IMD 3C132, 3062 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–3062; facsimile (703) 602–0350. Please cite DFARS Case 2003–D088.

At the end of the comment period, interested parties may view public comments on the Internet at <http://emissary.acq.osd.mil/dar/dfars.nsf>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Amy Williams, (703) 602–0328.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**A. Background**

This rule amends DFARS 212.301, 213.302–5, part 225, and associated clauses to implement new Free Trade Agreements with Chile and Singapore, as approved by Congress in the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 108–77) and the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 108–78). Applicable changes to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) were published in Federal Acquisition Circular 2001–19 on January 7, 2004 (69 FR 1051).

The threshold for applicability of the new Free Trade Agreements with Chile and Singapore is \$58,550 for supplies and services, and \$6,725,000 for construction. Singapore was already a signatory to the Agreement on Government Procurement, and therefore was already included as a designated country under the Trade Agreements Act (FAR 25.003), with thresholds of \$175,000 for supplies or services and \$6,725,000 for construction.

The trade agreements clauses at DFARS 252.225–7021, 252.225–7036, and 252.225–7045 are amended to include definitions of “Free Trade Agreement country” and “Free Trade Agreement country end product” or “Free Trade Agreement country construction material” instead of “NAFTA country” and “NAFTA country end product” or “NAFTA country construction material.” The Free Trade Agreement countries are Canada, Chile, Mexico, and Singapore.

Section 106 of Pub. L. 108–77 and section 106 of Pub. L. 108–78 provide for arbitration of certain claims. The United States is authorized to resolve any claim against the United States covered by the section of the applicable Free Trade Agreement relating to Investor-State Disputes Settlement, pursuant to the investor-state dispute settlement procedures set forth in the applicable section (section B of chapter 10 for Chile; section C of chapter 15 for Singapore). DoD invites comment on